

AMENDMENTS

In the Specification:

Please amend the specification at page 12 with the following replacement paragraph:

In the preferred embodiment, an anti-protein C monoclonal antibody that is specific in preventing activation of protein C is used either topically or systemically in an effective dosage to prevent microvascular bleeding. Such a murine monoclonal antibody is the subject of U.S. Patent No. 5/202,253 Serial No. 07/292,447 filed December 30, 1988. The hybridoma cell line which secretes the monoclonal antibody of the present invention is designated as HPC-4, and was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, Reekville, MDManassas, VA, on November 2, 1998, and has public upon the grant of a patent. This Ca^{2+} dependent monoclonal antibody specifically binds to a specific twelve peptide sequence (E D Q V D P R L I D G K) SEQ ID NO. 1 in the activation region of the Protein C by thrombin-thrombomodulin. The antibody can be isolated from cell culture or ascites fluid in large quantities by affinity chromatography using the peptide sequence described above bound to an immobilized substrate.

Please amend the specification at page 17 with the following replacement paragraph:

Thirty-six domestic swine weighing 18 ± 0.9 kg (means \pm SEM) were used in this study. Animals were initially tranquilized usign an intramuscular (i.m.) injection of 7 mg/kg TelazolTM (A.H. Robins Co.) followed by placement of a 20-gauge intravenous catheter in an ear vein and a 5-ml sample of blood was removed fro hemoglobin determination. The animals were

randomized in a blinded fashion into two groups receiving either activation (HPC₄) (obtained from Dr. Charles T. Esmon, Howard Hughes Medical Research Foundation and the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, ATCC No. 9892, Rockville, MD/Manassas, VA) or an equal volume of intravenous saline. This dose of HPC₄ blocks protein C activation by greater than 95% when measured in a standard protein C activation assay (Taylor, F.B., et al., Protein C prevents the coagulopathic and lethal effects of Escherichia coli infusion in the baboon. J. Clin. Invest. 79: 918 (1987); Snow, T.R., et al. Protein C activation following coronary artery occlusion in the in situ porcine heart. Circulation 84: (1) : 293 (1991), while the HPC₄ vehicle has been previously shown to have no significant procoagulant or anticoagulant effects.